THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

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THE
RUTHERFORD STAR.

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BY

J. B. CARPENTER & R. W. LOGAN

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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POETICAL.

[From the Christian Observer.]

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.

I watched to-night the Summer's sun
Sink gently down the West;
I watched the clouds in robes of gold
And crimson beauty, dressed,
And wondered if I should be here,
At Summer's close another year.

I watched the trees in bold relief
Against the fading sky, [sped,
And thought how swift the thoughts had
Since they were sere and dry.
I thought of years that saw their bloom,
Now closed within the silent tomb.

I pressed the little dimple hands,
Laid trustingly in mine;
And yielded to caressing arms,
That round my neck would twine,
And question'd if each voice would cheer
My Mother's heart another year?

I thought of friends I truly loved,
And whom I knew loved me;
In health and sickness I had proved
Their sweetest sympathy;
I breathed for them a fervent prayer,
That each one migh God's mercy share.

I cannot pierce the veil that hides,
The future from my eyes,
Nor would I; for a Father's love,
No needed good denies;
But this I know, His hand will lead
And give supply for all my need.

For the Rutherford Star.

[ORIGINAL.]

LELIA LOVE,

OR

Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

BY KITTIE OF "WILDWOOD."

'Twas a calm, serene, moonlit evening in June; we might have entered the park of a green sloping hill, that led to an elegant mansion, near the city of B——. Though all the elegant furnished rooms were brilliantly lighted, the slight form of a girl—sitting upon the marble steps,—was the only person to be seen. Lelia Love was of medium height, fair complexion, auburn hair—which was combed back from her forehead, and wound around a large comb at the back of her head. We would not call her beautiful, yet a stranger would pause to take a second look, there was something so pensive, so sweet in those large blue eyes—in which now and then a tear glistened. But why those tears when she was surrounded by devoted friends, and all the luxuries wealth could bestow? Memory had stolen her thoughts and wafted them on the swift pinions to by-gone days; yes, she was thinking of just such an evening four years before, when she stood beside the couch of her dying mother; in imagination she again heard the same sweet, low voice murmur: "my child we will meet again, yes! He who hears and answers prayer will at last fold my two only children in my arms in Heaven." Whilst her young heart was almost bursting with a grief, she felt an arm supporting her and an angelic smile passed over her face, as a soothing voice whispered "I will not leave thee comfortless." Lelia was a christian; and strange to say, she obtained that "pearl of great price," religion, beside her mother's death-bed. Again memory waited her thoughts on to her school days; how she had longed to complete her education, to return home, to be a comfort to her father, and fill a mother's place to an infant sister. Two months before, she had returned home, an accomplished young lady; prepared for the duties she had anticipated with so much pleasure, but alas! to hear a step-mother was soon to rival her in the affections of her father; yes, Mr. Love was to be married to the fashionable Mrs. Marshall. Something like a smile played over her countenance as she murmured, "Well one wish is to be gratified, I am to have a sister of my own age." She did not hear footsteps on the gravel walk—but raising her eyes a manly form was before her.

"Oh! cousin Ralph is it you? I am so glad you've come."

"What! in tears, Lelia? and this the evening to bring you a new mother."

"Oh! do not call her my mother Ralph, mama, but not mother."

"Why Lelia, I thought you willing for this marriage!"

"So I am cousin Ralph, willing for anything that will promote papa's happiness, but oh! if she should treat Annie unkind, I couldn't bear it, and I've heard so much of step-mothers."

At that moment the little five year old Annie came running out on the piazza, exclaiming:

"Look Sister how beautifully Lizzie has curled my hair."

"Come here, darling, and let cousin Ralph see," said the young man, taking Annie in his arms.

"There, I believe I hear carriage wheels now,"

In a few moments a large travelling carriage drew up in front of the mansion. Ralph went forward to assist the ladies to alight.

"Here comes my darlings," said Mr. Love as he advanced to meet Lelia and Annie; after caressing them very affectionately, he returned to Mrs. Love, saying—

"My dear, here are your daughters, you have never seen." Mrs. Love imprinted a kiss upon the lips of each.—"and here is a new sister I have brought you also Lelia," added Mr. Love. After the ladies had thrown aside their wrappings and entered the brilliantly lighted parlor—Ralph and Lelia could observe them more closely; as Ralph turned his eyes from the dignified Mrs. Love and let them rest upon the daughter—he could not help but exclaim: 'how beautiful!' Estelle Marshall was indeed beautiful, a graceful form, regular features, rosy cheeks, large flashing black eyes, long black curls reaching almost to her slender waist.—The evening passed pleasantly, all being mutually pleased.

CHAPTER 2.

"Go girls, and dress, the guests will soon begin to arrive," said Mrs. Love entering the parlor where Lelia and Estelle were sitting, two evenings after her arrival. They retired to their apartments, and commenced their toilets, for the large party to be given in honor of the new Mrs Love.

"I am sorry brother Edward did not get here for the party," said Estelle, "by the way, Lelia, I am about to fall in love with that handsome cousin of yours, I believe I will try to captivate him, I know I would, if mama did not have her eyes in another direction," continued Esteile, clasping her diamond necklace, and surveying herself in the mirror with a satisfied smile, she and Lelia then descended to the parlor.—Many were the admiring glance cast upon the step-sisters as they entered the halls where some of the guests had already assembled, and exclamations of admiration burst from the lips of the gentlemen, as their eyes rested on the beautiful star—just arisen in the horizon of B——. Not until Lelia had arisen from the Piano, where a few minutes before her sweet full voice had riveted the attention of all, did she encounter a pair of black eyes fixed upon her with intense admiration; soon she saw the stranger advancing with Mrs. Love leaning upon his arm.

"Lelia, this is my son, who has just arrived."

"Allow me to welcome my new brother," said Lelia with a smile. Soon Edward Marshall found himself chatting gaily with Lelia.

"Who, sister Lelia, is that handsome gentleman talking with Estelle?'

"It is my cousin, Ralph Love, he lives in the city, and being an only child he has been my constant companion almost from infancy."

Estelle with Ralph stood near the chandelier, surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, Estelle looking bewitchingly lovely, throwing at them her sweet smiles, and interesting them with her wit and beauty. When the party had closed Estelle's pretty face was engraven on many hearts, her flashing black eyes haunting the dreams of the conquests she had made, at this her first party in B——.

Two months after the party, as Lelia and Ralph were taking a ride, Lelia remarked:

"Why is it cousin Ralph, you don't seem to admire Estelle as much as you did on first acquaintance?"

"I do admire her pretty face as much as I ever did, Lelia."

"But I thought you had an idea of falling in love with her."

"When? you did! well I havn't, I know her too well, Lelia, to give her my heart to trample under her dainty little feet, as she is doing half the fops about here."

"Ralph I have no idea she would discard you from what I have heard her say."

"Well I'll not risk it any way," said Ralph laughing.

When Lelia reached home she found a little white messenger awaiting her, from a schoolmate.

"From dear Nora," she murmured as she broke the seal, her eyes shone brightly as she perused line after line from one she loved so dearly.

"Only next week, oh! I am so glad," she said refolding the letter, "I must hasten down and tell Estelle the good tidings."

"She entered the parlor where Mrs. Love and Estelle were sitting, "Estelle," she said in joyful tones:

"Leanora Gray, a friend of mine, will be here next week, to spend two months with us."

"I am glad Lelia, I hope we too, will be good friends. Where is her home Lelia?'

"Poor Nora! she has no home, she has been teaching in a family, living in Hampton."

"Oh! a governess, is she?" said Estelle disdainfully, "well Lelia if you have no more respect than to associate with school teachers, I have!'

"Leanora is superior to many who scorn her position," replied Lelia, leaving the room with flushed cheeks.—She went to her room and burst into tears; this was the first hard thought that had ever passed between Estelle and Lelia, but Lelia had learned before that Estelle did not possess that treasure she so much prized the Heaven born cherub, religion.

"Mamma, it is too bad! just to think Ernest Sinclair is to be here next week, to have him associating with a governess."

"'Tis bad Estelle, but perhaps there has come a great change over Sinclair since we saw him last, they say he has become very christian like, so you must be careful how you act in his presence; for I would be greatly disappointed if I should miss so fine a son-in-law, and Estelle I'm very sorry you spoke as you did to Lelia; I fear it will interfere with her love for Edward."

"I don't know why you need want her to marry Edward so bad," said Estelle pettishly.

"My dear, you certainly know she is an heiress to a large estate left her by an aunt."

Lelia looked anxiously forward to the arrival of her friend; the wished for day arrived—the meeting was one of joy between the school-mates; who had parted one year before; they sat in Lelia's little chamber, with hand clasped in hand—gazing in each other's face, as if to read the changes one year had wrought. Now as Lelia removed the little travelling hat from her friend, we will view her more closely,—she is a little figure, with soft, brown curls falling around her head, with dark hazel eyes, and an independant look, which seemed to say—"If I am a governess I am not ashamed of trying to maintain myself.' Lelia was surprised that Nora was received so kindly by Mrs. Love and Estelle, although she would occasionally see Estelle's lip curl with disdain as she would cast a look at Nora.

CHAPTER 3.

A few days after Nora's arrival she and Lelia invited Estelle to accompany them on a visit of charity; but she refused, saying she was engaged to ride with Mr. Bell; so they set out on their mission; it was a very humble dwelling they entered, but met with a cordial welcome from the poor widow. "My good angel returned," exclaimed Mrs. Smith, "why Miss Lelia, it seems as if I hadn't seen you in six months! Be seated, young ladies; this I suppose is Miss Estelle Marshall I have heard so much talk about."

"No! Mrs Smith, this is Nora Gray, a friend of mine."

The good woman soon began the subject that Lelia so much loved to hear discussed; and Norah too, was at home, for she too was honored by the sweet name *christian*. A knock at the door disturbed their conversation, Lelia arose to open the door, and great was her surprise to see a very tall handsome stranger standing before her, but he was more surprised to see too such lovely young ladies, the inmates of such an humble abode.

"Ladies my carriage was broken down, five miles from here, and as I have walked that distance, I would be thankful to get some water and permission to rest a few minutes."

Mrs. Smith giving him a cup of water invited him to be seated, Lelia and Nora arose to go saying, they had several places to visit and would call on their return for their basket; when they had gone the stranger asked who they were.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET ON RECONSTRUCTION.—A telegraphic dispatch in the papers from Washington contains the following statement:

"It is understood that, at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the heads of the departments respecting the recent report of the Reconstruction Committee, and it is reported that, in an animated discussion which ensued thereupon, Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and Stanton were decided in their opposition to the plan of the Committee, and earnest in their support of the President's policy for restoration. The Postmaster General was in favor of carrying out the President's policy, but expressed some doubts as to precise time at which loyal representatives from Southern States should be admitted. The Attorney General was not present.

The President was emphatic in his opposition to the Committee's report, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution and the passage of laws. He insisted that under the Constitution no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought at once to be admitted into their respective houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought the government could be restored without resort to amendments, and remarked in general terms that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration."

Love's Telegraph.—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the *first* finger of the left hand; if he is engaged, he wears it on the *second* finger; if married, on the *third*; and on the fourth, if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her *first* finger; if engaged, on the *second*; if married, on the *third*; and on the fourth, if she intends to die a maid. When a gentleman presents a fan, flower, or trinket to a lady with the *left* hand, this, on his part, is an overture of regard; should she receive it with the *left* hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the *right* hand it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed; and, through the medium of the telegraph, the most timid and diffident man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard to a lady, and in case his offer should be refused, avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

GIRLS BEWARE.—Girls beware of the transient young men. Never suffer the addresses of a stranger. Recollect that one good farmer's boy, or industrious mechanic is worth all the floating fops in the world. The adjustment of a dandy Jack, with a chain around his neck, a walking stick in his paw, a three penny cigar in his mouth, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless though fancy skull can never make up the loss of a good father's home, a good mother's counsel and the society of sisters and brothers; their affection lasts, while that of such a young man is lost in the wayne of the honeymoon. 'Tis true.

☞ Mr. Hiram McIntyre, of Illinois who was visiting a brother at Dover, Duchess county, while practicing with a revolver, fired at a dog house in which two little daughters of his brother were playing, killing one of them almost instantly.—*Ohio Patriot.*

☞ He only is indipendent who can maintain himself by his own exertions.

FRED. DOUGLASS. We never heard Fred. Douglass speak but once. He is a pretty sharp darkie, well formed, rather graceful, and entirelly ready. On the occasion to which we allude, he spoke in Independence Square, in Philadeldhia. His harangue was violent, made up chiefly of descriptions of the outrages practiced upon slaves by their masters, and wrought a very decided effect upon the crowd. Perceiving this, Fred. took his advantage at the flood, and went higher and higher into the region of eloquence.

"Ah, my friends," said he, "I do not speak from heresay. I stand before you a living—I was going to say a bleeding—witness to the truth of all I relate. If you could behold the stripes and scars upon my back."—just here an Irishman vociferated:

"Hould on, Freddy, darling—is it truth you are telling us?"

The darkey orator lifted his finger tragically to heaven in the affirmative.

Och, murder!—did they lascreate you?"

Fred. answered that they did.

"Did they thum-screw you?"

Fred. answered that they did.

"Did they buck you like a shoat!"

Fred answered that they did.

"Begorra!" roared Pat, "if that be thrue, you must have been a d—d bad nager!"

It closed the meeting in a general row.—*Nashville Banner.*

☞ On yesterday, the *Times* gave a compilation of returns form the spring election. The result shows that in every State in which elections have thus far been held, there have been vast radical losses and equally great Democratic gains. If Abolitionism is wise it will commence the building of an ark. There is an impending cataclysm. Already the windows of the political heavens are open, and the rains have commenced. It is time for Abolitionists to begin to repent. Getting on a rock will not save them—climbing a tree will not preserve them from the wet. By next fall the Abolition world will be drawned completely out.—*Chicago Times.*

THE FRUITS.—The other night at 10 o'clock, the moon shining brightly, a woman stopped at our gate and stood for some time.—The ladies finally went out to her. She was colored, and in a very destitute condition—ragged, forlorn and pinched with hunger.

The speech of the African woman was broken, but her complaint could be understood. "The yankees have ruined me. I had a good home and a good mistress—now I have neither, nor a place to lay my head. No body cares for poor negro now."

Let Stevens, Sumner, and others of the delectable crew come forward and see to these distressed and ruined people.—*Ashville News.*

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.—The Civil Rights law is to be tested in the Memphis courts. The statutes of Tennessee prohibit negroes from keeping drinking and billiards saloons; and several cases are now pending maintaining that under the new law all men are on an equal footing as to business pursuits.

A SAD CASE.—A prominent lawyer of Memphis, recently in conversation with a friend, remarked that there was actually danger of his literally starving to death.

"Why, is not your credit good at the butcher's," asked his friend. "It's not that," was the reply; "the fact is, I have no appetite for breakfast, I never have time to go home to dinner, and when I go home to tea, I am generally too drunk to eat.

☞ A printer's devil says that at the office they charge him with all the *pi* they do find, and at the house they charge him with all they don't find. He does not understand that kind of logic.

☞ An idler is a watch that wants both hands—as useless if it goes as when it stands.

☞ Go to the Ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, ROB'T W. LOGAN, } Editors

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

OUR CONDITION:

The condition of the people of North Carolina and most particularly those in the Western part of the State, is despondding. Many are their difficulties, and among them one of the most strenuous is their present taxes. How are they to overcome their difficulties. We hear the cry every day, and from all quarters, "How are we to pay our taxes? We have not got the money, what are we to do?"

These cries of our people attract our attention, and claim our notice. The condition of the people is to be lamented, and it is evident if some action is not taken in the matter, many of our good citizens will be obliged to suffer.

What is to be done? Is there no remedy for these existing evils? It is to be hoped there is. The awful monster *Starvation* is staring the people in the face. we have heard with sorrow, of numbers of families that had not a morsel of meal in their houses. some have had to suffer the dreadful pain of hunger already, and it is to be feared more will feel the same pain. The money *is not* in the country, the people have not got it, they cannot buy bread to stop the pityful cries of their hungry children, because they have no money. How then under these painful circumstances are the people to pay the present heavy taxes before them.

In the year 1860, the year previous to the breaking out of the late rebellion, the tax on land only, was in this, Rutherford county, 77 cents, a State tax of 20 cents and a county tax of 57 cents, making a tax of 77 cents on the hundred dollars worth of land.

The tax this year is more oppressive, a State tax of 10 cents, county tax of 37½ cents and added to this a Government tax of 80 cents. making a tax of 127½ cents on the hundred dollars worth of land, and upwards of 60 per cent higher than in 1860.

See the contrast in our position in 1860 and at the present time.—In the United States, in 1860, there was a circulating currency of about three hundred millions of dollars Of which North Carolina had at least her proportion as a State, which was about ten millions of dollars, consisting principally in her own State Bank Notes. At the present time, in the United States, there is a circulation of at least nine hundred millions of dollars, making about three times the amount in circulation in 1860, of which North Carolina has comparitively no share and destitute of any State circulating medium. In 1860, moderate taxes with plenty of money, and in a prosperous condition, in 1866, a tax of 60 per cent more than in 1860 without money and almost without bread. The former easily paid by the people, but the latter, how is it to be paid? If paid at present it would cause many to suffer, we have heard and seen enough to satisfy us that the people have not got the money to pay their taxes.

It is true we have in our State three branches of the National Bank, one at Wilmington, one at Raleigh, and one at Charlotte. But this is a mere drop in the bucket, they have probably a circulation of two hundred thousand dollars, of this Western North Carolina derives scarcely any benefit of at all, while the whole of the circulation extends to Middle and Eastern North Carolina. If North Carolina had her proportion of the present circulation in the United States, which would be about thirty millions of dollars, nay, we may say, if she had half her proportion, she would have no need to complain. But she has not got it, and still worse not State currency, indeed, comparitively speaking, she has no currency at all.

The North Carolina State Convention convenes in Raleigh on the 24th of this month, and it is to be hoped the members of that body will take these important matters into consideration, and make some provisions for the relief of the people. What can be done, or what will be done, is at this time unsolvable, but something ought to be done, and something *must* be done or the people of Western North Carolina are obliged to suffer, and to a greater extent than ever known to them before.

All property holders living within the corporate limits of Rutherfordton, would do well to return their taxable property at once to the town Mayer, and thereby save a double tax.

☞ See Advertisement of Lost Notes in another column. Any person finding them will confer a great favor on Mr. Efler by returning them to him, or leaving them where he can get them.

For the Rutherford Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The reception of the first number of the "Star" awakened in my mind memories of by-gone days, when the 'Banner' and the 'Eagle' visited us, freighted with intelligence, literature and politics, making us acquainted with the events of the times, and—the price of *bacon*.

Those were happy days, Messrs. Editors, when Peace Plenty, and *Liberty* reigned in our midst, our Nationality the envy of the world, and Western Carolina the Switzerland of America Among the many evils brought upon us by a four years fruitless war, the *fact* that we have retrograded in civilization and mental culture I consider not the least lamentable. When *Mars* comes thundering along, Apollo hides his face.

The establishment of a paper in old Rutherford, for the benefit of the surrounding country, I consider an omen for good, and will no doubt awaken the mental faculties of our people, and greatly conduce to the restoration of society to its former equilibrium. My best wishes attend you and hope you will spare no effort to make your paper a "Star" of the first magnitude. By the way I see that you intend devoting a "corner to light literature," and that you invite contributions. If your invitation is intended, in part, to call out the *poetical* talent of your readers, let those addressed take heed. When in the "hey day of youth," your correspondent indulged thoughts of addressing the reputation of the authors of Hope and Memory, and oftimes when contemplating the beauties of nature, we ventured to "tune our lyre and woo the gentle Muse," but having now in manhoods years, and in these hard times to "battle with the stern realities of life," I assure you a "change has come over the spirit of our dreams," and to our mind a dish of *bacon* and *beans* possesses far more attraction than "murmuring brooks" or "cloud cap'd mounts." But I would not discourage those emulous of reaching the summit of Mt. Parnassus. Let your correspondents, whether in prose or poesy, divest themselves of all sickly sentimentality, give practicability to their thoughts, and peradventure some among the circle of your contributors may reach the *acme* of literary fame "So mote it be."

May 12, 1866. CLEAVELAND.

☞Stephen Girard, than whom no more shrewd business man ever lived, gives the following as his experience:

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

For the Rutherford Star.

EXHIBITION AT GOLDEN GROVE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had the pleasure of attending the exhibition at Golden Grove Seminary, on Friday, the 11th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, most of the students and a large number of the patrons, and friends of the school were present. The teacher was prevented from attending by sickness, but his wife conducted the exercises in a most becoming and satisfactory manner.

Speeches were delivered by Misses Lucy Dickerson, Fannie Dickerson Annie Miller, Mary Washburne, Fatima Logan, Capt. J. L Eaves Messrs. A S Whitesides, L. T. Whitesides, J. W Allen, James M. Allen G G. Eaves, Masters George Whitesides, Landerum Allen, Garland Dickerson, John Washburne, and Bryan Washburne.

Dialogues were acted by Misses Lucy Dickerson, Mary Washburne, Messrs A. S. Whitesides, James M. Allen, G. G. Eaves, and L. T. Whiteside.

A debate on the question "Are the mental capacities of the sexes equal?" followed. After a number of speeches for and against the ladies, the question was decided "They are equal," amid the overwhelming applause of the assembly. (Hurrah for "Ladies' Rights!")

The exercises were closed by a valedictory address, from Capt. J. L. Eaves

After a short intermission, dinner was announced. We never could describe a dinner, but will sum up all by saying, that a single glance, over the table, completely banished all the images of want, starvation, &c., which had been haunting us sometime. It could not be excelled anywhere.

Another pleasant hour and the students of Golden Grove separated, to meet no more, perhaps, on earth, but if they follow the advice of their loved Instructor, they will live a useful and happy life, and meet again in Heaven.

SILORAN.

Rutherford, May 12, 1866.

For the Rutherford Star.

BE CAREFUL.

Be careful how you choose your associates! There is no maxim more true than that old familiar one that we used to write in our copy-books—"a man is known by the company he keeps." People will judge of you *not alone* by your own personal appearance, but by those with whom you associate on terms of intimacy. No matter how exalted your position, how highly educated you may be or how refined your taste in many respects, if you gather around you the low and degraded you must inevitably sink in the estimation of all who prize true nobility of character. You may fancy that you can enjoy their society without contamination, but too late you will learn to your sorrow how grounded was such a belief. It is an established fact that the mind assimulates itself to the influences with which it is brought in contact; and in nine cases out of ten, your inferiors will drag you down to their own level. As well might you expect the stream to be pure and healthful, when the fount had been poisoned, as to hope that your *thoughts, words* and *deeds* will not take their tone in some degree, from your intimate friends. As well could the eagle soar far up beyond the clouds with fettered wings, as you could rise in the scale of being, while you are chained down by vile associates. On what a world of misery they have caused!—Hosts of fallen spirits can to-day trace back the long train of their woes to some evil companion. The hour when first they clasped hands with him, was that in which they took the *first step* to ruin.

Could the heart histories of thousands who now pollute the earth, be unfolded to our gaze, how many of them would prove beyond a doubt, that their guilt and wretchness sprung from the same source! They were innocent once; their hopes were as bright, their dreams as pleasant, their faith in human excellence as firm as yours, the path of rectitude seems delightful to them; it had its roughness and its thorns perchance, but it had also its "green pastures and still waters." They were beloved and respected, for their souls were like the spotless page; no dark records had yet been written there in letters of lava.—But at last in an evil hour, they chose an evil companion. From that time slowly but surely, they sank like a bird into the coils of a serpent. Loving voices begged them to stop in their downward course, to turn away while they had power to make the great decisive effort, but they heeded not this entreaty; the tones of the syren almost drowned it, and it was soon forgotten entirely. On, on, on, they went, recklessly, blindly, madly, until their brows, once so unsullied, wore the brand of Cain, and they learned to wonder if there was any torment, here or hereafter, more terrible than within their own wild, fierce, stony hearts. Ah, young reader, it is no light thing to select your friends! It is a momentous act, for—think of it—a vicious companion is no respecter of persons or stations in life, the high and low, rich and poor, are all liable to their horrid visitations; each one will have *some* influence on your future destiny. Be careful, then, what associates you choose, we repeat it, be careful.

UNKNOWN.

Rutherfordton, May 5, 1866.

The States Where Negroes Vote.—The Albany *Argus*, in a comprehensive statement of the existing condition of this question in different States, denies the truth of a statement lately made by a Worcester paper, that negroes vote in Massachusetts on paying a poll tax.

There are only two States in the Union where the negroes is allowed to vote without property qualification They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of which has eighty negro voters, and the latter one hundred and ninety.

In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or county tax, unless excused from taxation.

In Rhode Island, a voter, must own real estate of one hundred and thirtyfour dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and paid taxes thereon.

Massachusetts, which does not at home allow any man to vote who has not paid a State or county tax directly, for they all pay it indirectly, is very desirious that the Southern States shal allow negroes to vote without such discrimination. She goes in for universal black suffrage at the South, while denying it to the poor whites at home. This is Massachusetts philanthropy, or preference for negro to white.

GENERAL WALLACE, Attorney-General of Tennessee, says that he shall not pay any respect to the Civil Rights bill on account of its gross unconstitutionality. The General was a faithful Federal soldier during the war, and therefore it will not do to question his loyalty.—We hope that he may be able to contest the bill in such a way as to bring it squarely before the Supreme Court, which is the only legitimate and proper method of bringing its validity to an issue. At any rate, the fight over it is not yet done, and it may yet receive a veto that no two-thirds vote can overcome. The *National Intelligencer*, and other papers favorable to the President, publish the names of many eminent jurists who have expressed their opinions against the validity of the bill, and several of the judges on the Supreme Bench itself are known to be of the same mind. If an adverse decision can be had on it, Radicalism will thenceforth be mere cautious, for it will be humiliated by a judicial conviction of its high crimes and misdemeanors.—*Ashville News*,

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A Modern Prophet.—In 1859 a gentleman by the name of Talbot Green; of Tennessee, afterwards an officer in the late rebel army, published a popular work entitled "A Winter in the Federal City," in which he positively asserts that "Andrew Johnson in spite of the fates would be Chief Magistrate of the United States before the close of the year 1865," that "his administration would be stormy, that he would eventually make one of the most popular Presidents that ever ruled America." Whether he be "*un Profita* or the son of a prophet," the prediction has become so far *literally true*.—*Ex.*

Riot In Memphis.—MEMPHIS, MAY 1. This evening a riot occured in the Southern portion of the city between the policemen and negro soldiers growing out of an attempt of the officers to arrest a white man whom the negroes attemted to protect. Twenty or thirty policemen assembled and kept up the fight for a couple of hours with about 150 negroes.

One policeman was killed, three wounded, and eight of the negroes were killed and several wounded. The 16th Regular Infantry were called out and at ten o'clock everything was quiet.

Important Order.—An order has just been issued from the war department by direction of the President, declaring that military commissions and court martials are not authorized and therefore will not assume jurisdiction for the trial of persons other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, camp followers, contractors, and such others as are indicted in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.—*Standard*.

North Carolinians To Be Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3.—The president has ordered that pardons be issued to all North Carolinians who have applications or petitions on file, and directed them to be completed and sent to the petitioners. This includes all the petitions from that State on file in the office of the Attorney General—several hundred in number.

Persecution Of Union Men.—In the Senate, on the 1st instant, Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of one hundred and fortysix citizens of Staunton, Va., representing that the troops having recently been withdrawn from that place, Union men are being persecuted by rebels, and praying that the troops should be returned for the protection of loyal men. *Standard*

☞ The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the claims against the government of persons domiciled in the Southern States before and during the war, now presented for payment, are not lawfully entitled to liquidation. He thinks that the laws of nations, and of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court justify this opinion.—*Standard*.

Black Juries.—The New York Tribune proposes, in future, to try white people in the South, before black juries, on the ground that it is the only way to insure their conviction.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate has passed a bill involving the expenditure of over one millions of dollars, to indemnify contractors for losses incurred in building iron-clad vessels.

The HOUSE debated and defeated the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which proposed a guarantee of its bonds to the extent of nearly ninety millions of dollars.

☞ To build a happy house six things are requisite Integrity must be the architect, tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

☞A mountain of salt has been discovered about thirty miles west Austin, (Nevada,) and north of the New Pass Station. The salt is found in veins varying in thickness, and is pronounced by those who have seen it quite pure.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster-General—Wm. Dennison, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior—James Harland, of Iowa.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCullough, of Illinois.

Attorney-General—James Speed, of Kentucky.

President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.

Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M, Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio.

Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.

Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, District Columbia.

Quarter Master General,—Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania.

☞ A negro organ at the North says: "Captain Foote, the bloody Mississippi guerrilla, who operated in the neighborhood of Grenada during the war, and killed Thomas Keen at Beverly Springs last spring, has been captured and sent to Vicksburg. He will be tried by a military commission."

☞ Two white men and a dozen negroes have lately been publicly flogged in Fayetteville, North Carolina, the local court ordering the punishment, and the United States military commander declining to interfere because the penalty was sanctioned by the statutes.

☞ Alex. H. Stephens estimates the coming cotton crop of the South at 3,000,000 bales.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. T B. Justice Mr WILLIAM C. BOWMAN to Miss SALLIE N. WILKEY, both of this county.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

Corrected weekly by L. P. Erwin.

Bacon per lb	15cts.
Butter " "	20
Beeswax "	25
Cotton " "	20
Chickens each,	12½
Eggs per doz.	10
Flour per lb	8@10
Peas per bu.	1 50
Wheat " "	2 50
Rye " "	2 00
Feathers per lb	30
Tallow " "	12½

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

BUYING RATES.

NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte,	13
" Commerce,	10
" Clarendon,	5
" Fayetteville,	6
" Lexington,	14
" N. Carolina,	30
" Roxboro',	25
" Thomasville,	15
" Wadesboro',	10
" Wilmington,	10
" Washington,	5
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial, Wilmington,	12
Farmers, Greensboro',	15
Greensboro' Mutual,	5
Merchants, Newberne,	25
Miners & Planters,	15
Coin—Gold 1 23; Silver,	1 17

CHARLOTTE PRICES CURRENT

Cotton.—18a19, gold.
" 24a25, currency.
Corn.—$1 45 per bushel.
Flour.—$14a15 per barrel.
Wheat—$1 75a2 00 per bu.
Oats—1 00 per bushel.
Peas—1 40a1 50 per bushel.
Tobacco—75a80c per pound.
Coin—Gold 25c premium.

LOST.

ABOUT the 4th inst., on the Hickory Nut Road, between Mrs Searcy's and my house, I lost the following Notes, viz: One note on Levi Mitcaff of Tennessee, for $280, to be paid in good property due Dec'r 1865, another note payable to James Jarvis for $18 on Thos. Welles; another note on Wilson, Jack Flinn and Wm. Flinn for $30 with a credit of $14. I will be thankful for any information concerning the same and I hereby notify all and every person from trading for the same or either of them, and the debtors from paying them to any person except myself.

GEORGE EFLER.

May 16th, 1866. 3t

WANTED,

500 lbs Beeswax,

5000 lbs Rags,

500 lbs Feathers,

5000 lbs Bacon

At the Cheap CASH STORE,

L. P. ERWIN.

May 2.-66.-tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SUMNER & CLARK.

[*MILLER'S OLD STAND.*]

WE have on hand and are receiving a large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Consisting of,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESS GOODS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
DELF, &c., &c.

Give us a call, we strive to please, and *will not be undersold.*

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Bank Notes taken at their value.

SUMNER & CLARK.

May 9—no.2—tf.

RICHMOND

Type Foundry.

THE ONLY MANUFACTORY OF TYPE ON SOUTHERN SOIL SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

THE Proprietor's of the above Foundary have also united with their Foundry a complete

PRINTER'S FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order every article requisite for a Printing Office,

FROM A BODKIN TO A TEN CYLINDER PRESS.

Type and Printing Material from any Foundry North furnished when required.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North.—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO.

We refer you to every Printer in this City. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

March 2-66. 1m. H. L. P. & CO.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at this place. May 1st. 1866.

A
Anderson John
Anderson, Miss. Margaret 2.

B
Bailey, A. C. Beekler, Augustus
Bennic Phillip Blanton, David G.
Bolens, Berry Bostic, W. H.
Bradley. Mrs. Nancy Broyles, J. McB.
Bradley, Mrs Amanda Burge, Wm. P.
Burgis J. C,

C
Cantrell, Henry Carson, Mariah C.
Carson, Miss Louisa Chase, Chester
Cochran, James R Colclough, Miss M.F
Covington, Wm. P. Caldwell, Rev. I. A.

D
Davis, P. R. Dumwoody, James
Dunwoody, David Dean, John
Dunwoody, David M.

E
Ervin, Miss Nancy Erven, Miss Sarah
Engle, J. F.

F
Farnsworth, A. D, Fletcher, A, J.
Fowler, Belle (col'd) Floyd, Mrs. Nancy

G
Goode, P. D. Gennas, James
Grady, Banister & Co,

H
Howell, Patton Harrison, D, J,
Huckbay, Miss Sarah Hyder, A. L.
Hamilton, Miss M, H. Harmon, Joseph
Huras, Noah

J
Johnson, Pleasant Johnson, J. P.
Justice & Miller.

L
Leeds, Sam'l P. Long, James T,

M
Meltin, Miss Mollie Mintz, W. D,
Migins, James Morehead, J. F,

P
Phifer & Allison Patton, J W
Padgett, Miss Eliz Price, Spencer

R
Reid, Dr J T Russel, Monroe
Russel, Mrs Mary

S
Simmons, Asbury Self, Thomas
Shenck & Son

T
Twitty, Miss Alice 2 Tucker, Mrs Jane

W
Wren, John 2 Wren, John A 2
Watson, J W 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they were advertised.

M. J. CARPENTER, P, M,

F. D. WOOD,

Silversmith and Jeweller,

[BECHTLER'S OLD STAND]

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

IS Prepared to do any kind of work in his line on the shortest notice, Repairing Watches, Clocks &c., &c.

May, 2-'66—tf.

WANTED.

3000 lbs, Bacon,

For which I will pay SPECIE or GREENBACK.

J. A. FAGG.

May—9 no.2—tf.

The best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Paper in the United States

Harper's Weekly,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY proposes to present, by pen and pencil, picture of the times. In Politics it will advocate the National cause, wholly irrespective of mere party grounds. In the view of its Proprietors the perpetuity of the Union, and the maintainance of the United States are paramount to every other consideration The National Administration will be supported as far as it honestly and wisely endeavors to accomplish these objects, and will be opposed whenever it fails to do so.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be the aim of the Publishers to maintain the high standard of excellence in this department which has rendered the WEEKLY a necessity to all who desire a complete Pictorial History of the Times

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of Mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is twenty cents a year, which must be paid at the Subscriber's post office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time,

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense for $7 each. A Complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes sent free of expense, of Cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at the expense of the Purchaser Address

HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

PROSPECTUS
THE OF

Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we will commence the publication, in the City of Baltimore, of a monthly literary Magazine. There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The Cosmopolite will be devoted to leterature, art scientific papers and general reading and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications, and its Editors will spare no effort or expense, to make it rank with the very first magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established the Cosmopolite upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone; and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies for one year	$4 00
Five " " "	18 00
Ten " " "	33 00

The Cosmopolite will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements at moderate rates.

Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and newsdealers.

Newspapers publishing this prospectus and sending a marked copy to the undersigned will receive a copy of the magazine.

Address DELEON & CO.,
P. O. Box 266, Baltimore, Md,
March 9-1866.

Job Work

EXECUTED

WITH

Neatness and Despatch.

AT THE

STAR OFFICE.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

On Hand,

OR

Printed to Order.

AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

PRICES

MODERATE,

TO SUIT THE TIMES

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

N. C., Standard.

—o:o:o—

THE STANDARD is printed Tri-Weekly and Weekly, at Raleigh, North Carolina, at the following rates:

Tri-Weekly, 1 year,	$6 00
" six months,	3 50
Weekly, 1 year,	3 00

The Weekly will be sent to clubs at the following rates:

Weekly paper, one year		$3 00
" "	six months,	1 50
" "	three months,	1 00
" "	five copies 1 y'r	12 50
" "	ten " 1 y'r	22 00
" "	twenty " 1 yr	40 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers, one copy gratis will be furnished.

The STANDARD is devoted to the restoration of the Union; and while it will give to the President and his plan a firm and decided support, it will exert itself within the sphere of its circulation to repress sectional divisions and strife, and will inculcate national principles and sentiments.

It will also labor, as in times past, to develop the resources of the State.

Care will be taken to furnish the latest news and the paper will contain, as heretofore, choice literary and miscellaneous matter.

The subscribers appeal to their friends to aid them in extending the circulation of the paper.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON.

IN PRESS

TO BE ISSUED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

A YOUTH'S HISTORY
OF THE

Great Civil War.

1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated.

Price, $1 50

THE Undersigned have in press, and will issue as soon as possible, the above work. It is designed to furnish the youth of our country a candid and impartial History of the Great War through which we have just passed from a Democratic standpoint. The minds of the youth of our country are being poisoned and mis educated by the false and partial histories of the Abolishonists, and it is of great importance for the welfare of our country that the real Disunionists, as they are now proving themselves to be, shall be properly portrayed. The great importance of a sound juvenile literature has long been felt and acknowledged, and as this is the first attempt to furnish it, the publishers respectfully solicit the encouragement of the public and the assistance of the Democratic press. It will be just such a book as every Democrat, North or South, will desire to place in the hands of his children to give them a correct idea of the late war and its couses.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception, and the book will be sent post-paid on the receipt of the price, as soon as issued.

☞ The trade will be supplied at the usual discount. Address

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.
Publishers,
No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

☞ We shall feel thankful to all editors who will copy the above, and it will also entitle them to a copy of the book as soon as issued,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

Rutherford Star.

The Undersigned propose to publish, in the village of Rutherfordton, a weekly Newspaper to be called "THE RUTHERFORD STAR."

It is our desire to make THE STAR a welcome visitor to all those who feel an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our country as a whole, and the perpetuity of our institutions, as handed down to us by our noble ancestry, a FEDERAL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

Our people have but lately emerged from a gigantic civil war, waged by and between Sections of a once glorious Union, and more desolating to our particular section, than anything that has ever happened on this continent, and it is to be hoped, than ever will again.

While there is life there is hope, and notwithstanding the great changes wrought by the late civil war, we shall encourage the people to honesty, industry and economy, we shall take special pains to keep them posted with all beneficial improvements of the age, so that they may once more enjoy bountiful stores, prosperity and happiness.

We shall from time to time publish such laws, both State and National, as our people are directly concerned in, and shall likewise use our influence to establish a sound circulating currency, so much needed at the present time.

We shall be governed by principles and not men, for according to our honest conviction, the present condition of our country is owing to the abandonment of principles, we mean the abandonment of those fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States was reared.

We shall favor and encourage the development of all our resources, Agricultural, Mineral &c., and likewise such internal improvements as will most likely be beneficial to the Country, and especially the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road west.

As to Politics, we are TRUE CONSERVATIVES, believing neither in the FIRE EATERS of the South, nor the RADICALS of the North, but in the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of all Constitutional laws, whether State or Federal, and a ready and willing obedience to the same.

The STAR will be published every Wednesday at the following rates, (strictly in advance,) payable in currency or produce at market prices.

One Copy	12 months,	$2.00
" "	6 "	1 00

J. B. CARPENTER,
R. W. LOGAN,

An order has just
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THE UNITED STATES
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Navy—Gideon Welles,
e Interior—James Har-
e Treasury—Hugh Mc-
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House—Schuyler Colfax

ME COURT.
, of Ohio, Chief Justice.
Wayne, Georgia.
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Grier, Pennsylvania.
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Swayne, Ohio.
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Miller, Iowa.
Field, California.
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. Grant, O io.
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e General—Joseph Holt,
r General,—Montgomery
nsylvania.

THE STAMP ACT.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE U. STATE

Acknowledgement of deeds. Exempt.
Affiidavit, 5 cents,
(n suit or legal proceedings,) Exempt.
Agreement or Appraisment, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written.—5 cents.
Assignments or Transfers, of mortgage lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instruments of patent right.—5 cts.
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand.—2 cents.
Bills af Exchange; Inland drafts or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand, or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100.—5 cents.
For every additional, hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.—5 cents
Bills of Lading vessels for ports of the United States or British North America —Exempt.
Or receipt of goods on any foreign ports.—10 cents.
Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500.—50 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1.000.—1.00
Exceeding $1.000, for each $500, fractional part thereof.—50 cents.
Of personal property [other than ship or vessel —5 cents.
Bond personal, for payment of money (see Mortgage.] Official.—$1.00.
For idemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1 000 or less,—50 cents.
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1.000, for every additional $1.000, or fractional part thereof.—50 cents.
Bonds county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule.—25 cents.
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding $1.00 —2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars,—5 cts,
Of stock in an incorporated company.—25 cents
General.—5 cents.
Of a qualfiication of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public.—5 cents.
Of search of records.—5 cents.
That certain papers are on file.— 5 cents.
That certain papers cannot be found. 5cts
Of redemption of land sold for taxes.5cts,
Of birth, marriage and death.—5 cents.
Of qualification of school teachers.—5 cts.
Of profits on an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not eceed ing fifty dollars, 10 cents.
Eceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cent.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.
(N .B. As a general rule, every certificate which has or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand 2 cents.
Contract [See Agreement Brokers, 10 cts
Conveyance Deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveved, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00.
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1.000.–50 cts.
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding $100 in value 25 cents.
Eceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value 50 cents.
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00.
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse, 50 cts.
Guager's Return if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents.
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon. 25 cents.
To vote at an election of incorporated company, 10 cents.
To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.
To sell, or convey or rent, or lease real estate, $1.00.
For any other purpose, 50 cents.
Probate of Will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2 000 $1.00.
For every additional $2.000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2.000.–50cts,
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of $1.00.
Protest upon bill note, check or draft, 25cts.
Promissory Note [See Bills of Exchange, inland] Renewal, of subject to same duty as an original note
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, of for the delivery of any property, 2 cents,
Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandize not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding $500 in value 10 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 20 cents.
Exceeding $1.000, for every additional $1.000 or fractiional part thereof in excess of $1.000, 10 cents.
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard 25 cents.
Writs and Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity 50 cents.
Writ or original process issued by a court not of record where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50 cents.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for one hundred do lars or over except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.
Writ or other process appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, 25 cents,
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars, 50 cents.
Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire Companies. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium, notes or both, does not exceed ten dollars, 10 cents.
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents.
Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed $1.000–25 cents.
Exceeding $1.000 and not exceeding $5.000–50 cents.
Exceeding $5.000, $1.00.
Lease of Lands or Tenements, where the rents does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, 50 cents.
Exceeding $300, for every additional $200 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300,–50 cents.
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
Treasures' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1.000 bushels, 10 cents.
Exceeding 1.000 bushels, 25 cents.
Mortgage trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500,–50 cents.
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.
Pawners' Checks, 5 cents.
Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.
Costing more than $35 and not exceeding $50. $1.00.
For every additional $50 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. 1.00.

GENERAL REMAKKS.

Revenoe Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things inumerated in scedule B, except proprietory and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made, may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped Any farture upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropiately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petitions &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an inrtrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto he stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed, should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

[CIRCULAR NO. 43.]

In Relation to Stamping Instruments issued without Stamps, or Insufficiently Stamped.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 16th 1866.

The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1st, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties.

If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after October 1st, 1862, and prior to August 1st, 1864, unstamped, or unsufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court, Register, or Recorder, as provided by action 163 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and a penalty of fifty dollars, and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds fifty dollars, on payment also of interest on said duty at the rate of six per cent from the day on which the stamp should have been affixed.

If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve calender months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity' and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months the penalty and interest must be paid to the Collecter before he can render it valid by affixing the appropriate stamp, without regard to the, cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commissioner has no power to remit this penalty.

Deputy Collectors, unless acting Collectors under sec 39, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties under section 158.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that required by law existing at the time when the instrument was made, signed, and issued.

When an instrument is properly stamped under either of said sections the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued.

The whole amount of penalties piad to Collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned on Form 58 with other unassessed penalties, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States with other collections.

E. . ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

THE POSTAGE LAW,

For the convenience of our readers many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing rugulations as published in the *United States Mail*:

LETTER POSTAGE.—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to bo prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chief of the Executive Departments of the Government, the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily papers to subscribeer when p epaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10 "
For Weekly, " "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M., must still be entered in his account for that quarter.—Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is. for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for the fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

PRIVILEDGES TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.—They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

SMALL PAPERS

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

NEWS DEALERS.

News dealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER—BOOKS AND CIRCULARS.

Books not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 3 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over three, and not over six, 4 cents; over six, and not over nine 6 cents, over nine, and not exceeding twelve, 8 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On miscellaneous mailable matter embracing all pamphleis, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscript and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on the package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

HOW TO BE WRAPPED.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

CLUBS.

Where packagee of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

PRE-PAYMENT OF TRANSIENT MATTER,

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers.—No such paper should be delivered unless it is either pre-paid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect,

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.

To enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage

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SCALE OF DEPRECIATION!

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciaton of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency," subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;

That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of Nov, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865:

Mo.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865.
Jan.	——	$1 20	$3 00	$21 00	$50 00
Feb.	——	1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
Mar	——	1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
Apr.	——	1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May,	——	1 50	5 00	19 00	——
June,	——	1 50	6 50	18 00	——
July,	——	1 50	9 00	21 00	——
Aug.	——	1 50	14 00	23 00	——
Sept,	——	2 00	14 00	25 00	——
Oct,	——	2 00	14 00	26 00	——
Nov.	$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	——
Dec.	1 15	2 50	20 00	——	——

December 1st to 10th inclusive, 35 00
" 10th to 20, 42 00
" 20 to 31st, 49 00

And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and *cestuysque* trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: *Provided, however,* That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary.

A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,